

## Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1867.

VOL. 23.

NO. 27.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## THEY ARE NOT DEAD!

BY FANNY DOWNEY.

They are not dead, they do not keep  
That vigil, which shall never close—  
The waking up to grief or woe—  
A dreamless, painless, quiet sleep—  
They are not dead.They are not dead, although they sleep—  
Within their narrow cells of clay,  
Tranquillizing into death away;  
Since truth and honor can die,  
They are not dead!They scattered graves by thousands rise  
From fair Virginia's valleys wide,  
To Bo Grande's silver tide,  
The scene of Southern skies.And long as Southern skies endure  
And Southern suns may rise and wane,  
Each grave an altar shall remain,  
Whence incense rises warm and pure.Proud memories and fancies fair—  
The love of woman—man's renown,  
And childhood's prayers shall flutter down  
And meet in sweet commingling there.With rights no tyranny can wrest,  
Our country o'er her soldiers sheds  
A radiance as they lay their heads  
Like tired children on her breast.She folds them in her circling arms,  
And whispers: "Till the judgment morn,  
Safe in your mother's love, sleep on  
Forever free from earthly harms!"Sleep on! they never more will know  
The heavy heart, the aching head,  
Nor weary march which traced its tread  
By bleeding footprints on the snow.No want nor hardship now is found,  
No hunger, wretchedness, nor cold;  
The darling tasks they knew of old  
Are merged into a rest profound.Self-abnegation, suffering, pain,  
And all that manhood's might can yield,  
In valor on the battle-field,  
They gave in vain—yet not in vain!More precious for their sacred strife,  
More lasting and more grand appears  
The struggle of their four short years,  
Than centuries of common life!As sailors under tropic skies  
Across the midnight waves look back,  
And trace their vessel's onward track,  
Apathy of fire as she flies—So, as the tides of History flow  
The past its glories shall proclaim  
In lanthan lines of living flame,  
Which burn the bright as they go.The flag they glorified is furled  
Upon their glorified desolate;  
Its fame and theirs reverberate  
In ringing echoes round the world!Forever free! Their diadem  
The golden jasmine fondly twines,  
And murmurous music of the pines,  
Mourns ever low their requiem.They are not dead! In shapes sublime  
We see them still; they live and love,  
Our guardians and executors we have,  
And stamp their impress on the time.JAS. R. HURST, JR., C. S. C.  
25-6w

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

## SAMPSON COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1867.

James S. C. Powell, ) Petition.

vs. Moody B. Smith, ) Injunction.

That appearing to the satisfaction of the Court  
that the defendant, Moody B. Smith, resides  
beyond the limits of the State, he may be served, for six weeks,  
by publication, in the City of Wilmington, a paper published in  
the city of Wilmington, notifying the defendant  
of the date of the trial, to be made in the Court of Equity,  
at the next term of the Court, to be held at the Courthouse  
on the 4th Monday of October next, and then plead, answer or demur, or  
plea of *pro confesso* will be taken to him, and his  
injunction made perpetual.Witn., Thomas BUNTING, Clerk and Master in  
Chancery, 1867. Same office in Clinton, this 28th day  
of July, 1867.THOS. BUNTING, C. & M. E.  
25-6w

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

## ONslow County.

Court of Law, Spring Term, 1867,

Mary C. Cramer, ) Petition for Divorce.

vs. Edward H. Cramer, )

That appearing to the Court that Edward H.  
Cramer, has removed beyond the limits of  
the State, it is ordered by this Court that publication  
be made in the weekly "Wilmington Journal"  
for six weeks, notifying the said defendant  
to appear at the next term of the Court, to be  
held at the Courthouse in Jacksonville, on the  
4th Monday after the fourth Monday in Sep-  
tember next, and answer or plead to said petition,  
it will be heard and tried ex parte.JAS. R. HURST, JR., C. S. C.  
25-6w

## WEBSTER INSTITUTE,

## KENANSVILLE,

DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.

Scientific, Mathematical and Class-  
ical, Male Academy, Mr. B. W. MILLARD,  
and the Female Seminary, Mrs. N. B.  
MILLARD, Principal will be conducted under  
the general superintendence of Professor N. B.  
WESTER, of the Newberry Free School, the Vir-  
ginia Institute, Portsmouth, Va.Competent teachers will give thorough instruc-  
tion in all the usual studies and accomplishments  
of first class schools. The Academy and Seminary  
will be quite distinct, except in the daily con-  
versation of all the pupils in the

LECTURE HALL,

Courses of appropriate Lectures amply il-  
lustrated by suitable apparatus, will be delivered

Professor WEBSTER.

Sabbath exercises will commence on the first

Sunday in September.

Subscription per Session of twenty weeks, \$15, \$20  
and \$25.

Board exclusive of Lights and Towels per week,

\$2.00.

Charges for Ornamental Branches same as

the first Class Schools.

Expenses payable in advance with an addition

of twenty per cent., if not paid by the end of Sep-  
tember.

Aug. 6 265-32w-26-11w-1f

A New Silk Plant.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE,

PERSONS desiring to purchase Lands

will do well to call and examine the lands

of the late Henry N. Howard, consisting of a val-  
uable Rice field, and a large quantity of Turpen-  
tine land, which is a good and valuable plan-  
tation, and a fine stand for a county store.

Any information desired will be furnished by

William N. Peeler.

WILLIAM N. PEELER, 1 Adair's and

ALLEGAND M. A. MCKOY, 178-2law-11f

A New Silk Plant.

HIGH AMBITION, LUST OF CONQUEST, steals the heart

from Mercy's thrall;

Then it is that heads of armies hasten downward

to their fall;

For then a gravitation dragging downward

in its spell;

Those who sacrifice their fellows, those whose

minds are made a hell.

Then despairing pangs you know,

Then you feel the stinging three.

Hopeful visions bless our impulse; cheered by

them our spirits rise.

Faith comes winging high endeavor, charms the

soul and lifts the eyes;

Charity lends her attraction to the graces of

Mercy quickens into action all the kin of love's

control.

Then hopeless pang you know,

Then you feel no stinging three.

Fear contracts impulsive feeling, caution withers

it to stone;

Crafty motives, love concealing, blinds the heart's

impassioned tone;

Then the rhythm of emotions, chimes discordant

notes;

Love takes flight from all its kindred, leaving off

spring all forlorn.

Then despairing pain you know,

Then you feel no loving glow.

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Then it is that heads of armies hasten downward

to their fall;

For then a gravitation dragging downward

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STATE NEWS.

BEAT THIS IF YOU CAN.—We were shown

some days past a bunch of grapes, raised

by Mrs. Jessie D. Beale. The cutting of

the vine was purchased at an auction sale

in March last, and on the first of August

grapes were gathered from the vine.

New Bern Jour. of Com.

A TREAT IN PROSPECT.—THE MEMORIAL

SOCIATION.—Our citizens will be gratified

to learn that the Ladies' Memorial Associa-

tion have requested Theo. H. Hill, Esq.,

to repeat, for the benefit of the Associa-

tion, the Poem delivered by him on the

occasion of the recent Commencement of

the Pittsboro' Scientific Academy, and that

Hill has consented to do so. The time

and place of delivery will be hereafter an-

nounced. We hope that our citizens will

then appreciate their native genius

to say nothing of the object for which the

Com. is to be recited,—by giving Mr. Hill

an overflowing house. We predict for all

who may attend an agreeable evening and

a rare literary entertainment.

Raleigh Progress.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state

that a mistake in the recent publication

of the findings of the Superior Court Judges,

Judge Merrimon was assigned to the 7th

Circuit; whereas it should have been vice

versa. Judge Gilliam will therefore ride

the 7th Circuit. The press of the State

will please take notice of this correction.

Raleigh Sentinel.

COTTON CROP.—We are pleased to state,

that our information from the cotton-grow-

ing region of the State, represents a very

general improvement of the crop.

The crop will, however, be quite short.

Raleigh Sentinel.

MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOG is going to Eu-

ope in a few weeks.

THE SPEAKING ON SATURDAY.—MESSRS.

COUNCIL Wootton, W. G. Morrissey, E. A.

Wright and William Robinson addressed a

large concourse of the people of Wayne,

on Saturday last.

The speeches were well conceived,

well delivered, and received much attention.

We can but promise ourselves that

much good will result from the efforts of

these gentlemen.—Goldsboro' Star.

PENITENTIARY.—PROF. KERR has returned

from his explorations of the Deep River

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1867.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

THE CHATTANOOGA COMMERCIAL.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

THE TEN

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

## Conflict of Civil and Military Authority in North Carolina.

We learn that no official communication has yet been received, directly or indirectly, from General SICKLES in reference to the conduct of his subaltern at Wilmington, in interposing a copy of Order No. 100, which was issued by him, and which was rendered by the Circuit Court of the United States. We hope it is not hence to be concluded that he sustains his deputy, although such long silence is ominous of fresh trouble in that quarter. We learn that the State Whigs, who are Conservative, have expressed the conviction that he will order the obstruction to the execution of the writ to be unconditionally removed. We await his August decision with curiosity, not unmixed with grave forebodings.—*National Intelligencer*.

Our respected contemporary is informed, as we have previously announced, that Col. FRANK, Commanding this Post, in interposing military force against the execution of a judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States, acted directly under orders from District Headquarters.

We are a little astonished that this conflict of authority should create any surprise at the North. It was noised in this State at least, and found its way into the papers, that during the simultaneous visits of General SICKLES and Chief Justice CHASE to Raleigh, this question was mooted and the former announced that his order applied as well to process issued from the Federal as from the State Courts. And we cannot see that Judge CHASE has the least cause for complaint. It is well known that he permitted ex-President DAVIS to linger for two years in jail, refusing to hold Court in Virginia on account of the presence merely of the military in that State. At the first term of the Circuit Court for North Carolina, when the superiority of the military to the civil power was a palpable fact, he presides, and the whole country is astonished that the military pay no respect to his mandates.

**Congression and Its Advocates.**  
At a "Union" meeting held in Forsyth county, among other resolutions passed were the following :

"Be it further resolved, That the Union men who suffered during the late rebellion, both in the military and in the civil service, and of the property of those persons who brought on the war and prosecuted it to the bitter end, and the common school funds destroyed by the Rebels, be restored like other, and in full, to their original owners."

"Be it further resolved, That we ask and humbly pray that the Congress will pass the Confiscation Bill recently introduced by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in the House of Representatives, providing for the confiscation of the property of certain Rebels."

The Secretary, in the minutes of the meeting, thus speaks of one of the speakers: "He was followed by D. H. Starbuck, Esq., whose speech was frequently interrupted by loud applause. Mr. Starbuck never fails to send 'home thrusts' when he speaks of the Rebels."

This is the same man, it is remembered, who voted in the Secession Convention of this State for men and money to carry on the "Rebellion" and afterward, for a small salary, took the test-oath as United States Attorney for this State. The Grand Jury presented him for perjury, but Chief Justice CHASE, in the goodness of his heart, on account of "special dispensation" from Attorney General SPEED, and in compliance to a little white-washing by B. F. Moore, Esq., did not submit the case before a jury. If the loyal Mr. Starbuck gives the dead Rebellion "home thrusts" now, the soldiers he placed in the field and the money he provided for their support have come fully to realize and appreciate the fact that the military is the supreme authority in the Southern States.

Our Northern friends who only see the theory as contained in the acts of Congress, show a little restive spirit, as it is rather harsh exercise here militates against their interest. It may prove somewhat incomprehensible that an execution, coming from the highest judicial authority known to the Constitution of the United States, should not command the respect and obedience of a Post Commander in one of the Southern districts—but to this "complexion have we come."

We look upon this action from a different stand point from our Northern friends. While they seem inclined to upbraid General SICKLES for his reckless temerity in thus trifling with such august authority, we think that he acts with consistent and equitable firmness in paying the same respect—no more—to the process issued under the sign manual of the Chief Justice of the United States as he does to that coming from the Magistrate of a county in any portion of his district. While the Judge may not, indeed, be under his authority, the citizen whose rights and property are sought to be affected, is. We must admit, if we look to the Constitution of the country, we see no authority for his action in either case, but if we regard the acts of Congress, the present law of the land, we find ample justification for both, and we have respect for the officer who exercises power, be it inconsistent with the Constitution, with a firm and impartial hand.

## A New Arrangement.

The Raleigh *Progress* of a late date speaks of a new arrangement between the North Carolina, Wilmington and Weldon, and Seaboard roads, upon which it remarks:

"Unless we are greatly mistaken, Wilmington and Newbern will receive peculiar benefit from the combination, subtracting or diversing much trade

from Norfolk."

In view of the fact that the City of Norfolk owns seventy thousand dollars of stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, it is very proper for the papers of that place to advise its merchants and business men in making their shipments to send them "via RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD," but in view of the fact that the State of North Carolina owns a very large amount of stock in both the North Carolina and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroads, and that every citizen thereof is directly interested, probably it is well for them, as purchasers, to order their goods shipped by the State route. We would regard the merchants and business men of Norfolk as contumacious, indeed, if they refused to send goods, as advised, because it was for the benefit of the purchaser, even though a different route was beneficial to themselves. Such a course would much more likely cause them to lose future orders than to add much to the prosperity of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Let us counsel the merchants and business men of Norfolk to attend to their legitimate business and not heed the advice of those who would have them act in conflict with the interests of their patrons.

the State very much, however, and therefore the "new arrangement" indirectly benefits every citizen of North Carolina.

## Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroads.

We have noticed the communication of "E." in the Wilmington Journal, in relation to a connection between our road and the W. N. C. Railroad at Hickory Tavern, thus killing our road from Lincoln to Rutherfordton. We are glad the road is to be built, and the people will be glad to our people and the State which money has been employed to build this road, the principles of the charter, and the apparent bad faith somewhere, both as to our road and the Western Extension. As the legislature will in all probability soon meet, we hope this subject will receive the attention it deserves by that body.

We will pay our respects more fully to this subject in our next. Rutherford Star, Aug. 3d.

The communication above referred to was written by one of the Editors of this paper, and published as "Editorial Correspondence." While we will be prepared to accept the Star's respects with which he offers to pay us in his next issue, we will state that the letter was written from Catawba county, without consultation with any officer or stockholder of the Company, and certainly without the knowledge of either, and we do not know that a single one of them favors it. We have never supposed, for one moment, that the road would not go to Rutherfordton, in fact, it must go there; but the Star may rest assured that its virtuous indignation will not prevent a connection with the Western North Carolina Railroad, at or near Hickory Tavern. The public interest and the welfare of the road will demand it.

**Confiscation and Its Advocates.**  
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**Registration in Virginia—Prospects in Other States.**  
We are glad to see, as the lists of registered voters from the various counties come in, that the old Commonwealth presents a large majority of whites. In a published statement embracing forty-five counties and an aggregate of nearly thirty-four thousand votes, the white majority is nearly nineteen thousand. Included in the list are the cities of Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, Lynchburg, etc., all of which give large negro majorities.

Of the forty-five counties, thirty-one give white majorities, and it is thought that in the remainder, not only the proportionate majorities will be maintained, but that an equal majority of the other counties will go for the whites. This will, without doubt, secure the State to the Conservative whites, and Virginia, with her proud history and noble associations, will be saved from negro domination.

The lesson taught by the example of the Old Dominion should not be lost upon us. Since the lopping off of West Virginia, the proportion of whites here is as great as in that State. If we will register thirty or forty thousand white majority is left to doubt, and none who are entitled to register should fail to do so, either from a vague fear that some covert danger is imminent, or that in thus complying with the terms of reconstruction they thereby endorse them. We

Under the instructions issued by General SICKLES little or nothing is left to doubt, and none who are entitled to register should fail to do so, either from a vague fear that some covert danger is imminent, or that in thus complying with the terms of reconstruction they thereby endorse them. We

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## CONSPIRACY OF THE IMPEACHERS

AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

ATTEMPT TO SUBORN WITNESSES TO CONVICT THE PRESIDENT OF COMPLICITY WITH BOOTH TO ASSASSINATE LINCOLN.

The Disclosures of the Parties Whom it was attempted to Suborn.

Report of the Acting Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

5th August, 1867.

MR. PRESIDENT: The application of Charles A. Dunham having been referred to this office, in the customary order of Executive business, for the examination and advisory action of the Attorney General, it has become my duty, during the indisposition and absence of the distinguished incumbent of the Law Department, carefully to consider the case. In respectably declining, as I do, to offer at present any recommendation in the premises, I beg to submit for your consideration the reasons which constrain me to reserve advice and suspend judgment until I shall have been further instructed by your Excellency.

Dunham, the person applying for pardon, is the same who has become notorious under the name of Sanford Conover. He was recently convicted of treason in the District of Columbia, and I am informed, has now incarcerated in accordance with the sentence of the court. His application seems to me, in part, upon a supposed technical irregularity in the constitution of the jury, and is supported mainly by the services which he is alleged to have rendered the cause of justice in aiding the prosecuting counsel in the collection of evidence, and otherwise, upon the trial of John H. Surratt, for murder.

The papers upon which his application is grounded, and by which it is sustained, consist of four, in a parcel, which, by endorsement, appears to have reached the Executive Office on Saturday, the 27th of July, and is written upon the ordinary note paper used by members of the House of Representatives, with an engraved vignette caution. The following is a copy.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS,  
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1867.

GENTLEMEN:—I suggest that a petition, something more exact than a note, be sent to you for the pardon of Mr. Dunham. I think he is clearly entitled to it, and hope you will aid him all you can.

Very respectfully,  
J. M. ASHLEY.

Hon. J. Holt, Hon. A. G. Riddle.

It would seem from an expression used in this note, that a draft of a petition was enclosed. It does not appear what particular was thus designated.

The next paper is the following, from a late Representative in Congress from Ohio, now a member of the Washington bar, to the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

To the President of the United States:

SIR:—I was, early in April last, retained to aid the Government in the prosecution of John H. Surratt, and for the general management of the preparation of the case.

The law and difficulties of the case were great, and the Government is under great obligations to the late Mr. Dred, for his valuable information, both as to the history of and facts concerning the witnesses called for the defense. Although in jail, he managed to keep informed of the progress of the case, and from time to time, sought my advice, and I did my best to give him, and for the sole purpose of a fair investigation of the case, whether it would work for his benefit or not. It seems to me that for his services in this behalf the Government should mark its appreciation of them in not to be glad.

Respectfully,  
A. G. RIDDLE.

Nothing is among the papers from the office of the District Attorney, or from any of the counsel in the Surratt trial, excepting Mr. Riddle.

The next recommendation is from the Bureau of Military Justice:

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1867.

The Legislature.

Our readers are already well aware that the session of the General Assembly of this State appointed to be held on the 19th instant, has been indefinitely postponed by order of General SICKLES. Opposed at the time of its adoption to the resolution providing for the adjourned session, we have but little to regret in the fact that there is to be no meeting of the General Assembly.

We do, however, regret the manner by which the session has been postponed.

We are glad this timely notice has been given, for a few days later and members from remote portions of the State would have been on their way to the Capital. We fear, even now, in some sections the order will not be received in time to prevent this.

In connection with the most important subject which would have occupied the attention of the Legislature—the building of a Penitentiary—General SICKLES, in the fifth section of the order postponing the session, provides as follows :

"The Governor of North Carolina, the Treasurer, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, are hereby constituted a Board to consider and report upon the expediency, practicability, place of location for prisoners undergoing trial for felonies. In determining the location, the Board will take into consideration the probable erection hereafter of a Penitentiary and the employment of the prisoners in making and repairing metal, machinery, wool, brick making, or manufactures, whereby the Penitentiary may be self-supporting, and the convicts taught some useful art."

The persons thus appointed a Board to investigate this subject are Gov. WORTH, Treasurer BATTLE, Hon. RUFUS Y. MCADEN, of Alamance, MASON L. WIGGINS, Senator from Halifax, and Mr. J. C. HAMPER, Commissioner from Caldwell county. There is no "Senate Committee on Finance" nor "House Committee on Ways and Means" known by the Rules of Order in our Legislature. There is, however, a Joint Committee on Finance, of which Mr. HARPER of the House is Chairman, and Mr. WIGGINS is Chairman of the Senate branch. We suppose, therefore, these two gentlemen will be regarded as those referred to in the order.

It will be recollect that Governor WORTH has already sent the State Geologist, Professor KERN, to examine the Coal and Iron Mines in Chatham county in reference to the location of a Penitentiary. His report will probably come very opportunely for the consideration of the Board appointed by General SICKLES.

Registration.

We published a day or two since an Address from Governor WORTH, urging upon the people of the State the necessity and importance of registration. It is equally important for those who are in favor of, or adverse to, the reconstruction measures of Congress, who are in favor of, or opposed to, a Convention, or who may like or dislike the Constitution which that Convention will adopt, to register. In either event, their approval of, or opposition to, the course of reconstruction, in its various stages, will be of no avail, unless they have previously taken the precaution to have their names properly entered upon the registration list.

It therefore becomes all-important to know who can and who cannot register. This has now become very plain under the instructions given by General SICKLES in his recent order upon the subject. With the omission of not naming the officers embraced by the expression, "created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice," there is nothing left to surmise. Unexplained by the only person now authorized to construe the act of Congress for us, and as anxious as we are that as few of the citizens of the state as possible should be disfranchised, we feel compelled to advise all persons who, previous to the war, held any State or Federal office and who "AFTERWARD" engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, not to register.

All males, twenty-one years of age, who have resided in North Carolina for twelve months, are entitled to register, unless they have been convicted of felony, been members of any State Legislature, Executive or Judicial officers of any State, members of Congress, or officers of the United States, and AFTERWARD engaged in the war, or gave aid and comfort to those who did. Many persons, and we fear some of those appointed registrars are included in this number, have grossly misconceived this part of the oath required of those who offer to register, and some even confound the oath required of Registrars (the test oath) with that of the person offering to register.

No person is disfranchised for simply having held office previous to the war, nor for merely having engaged in the war or given aid and comfort to those who did. To work disfranchisement, a person must have done both. He must have previous to the war held office and then engaged in it or given aid and comfort. By reference to the oath, published elsewhere (see Form 2), it will be seen that the applicant has to swear that he is twenty-one years old; that he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States (and no citizen of North Carolina has been thus disfranchised), nor for felony; that he has never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State and AFTERWARD engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that he has never taken an oath, as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and AFTERWARD engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. It is therefore as plain as the English language can express any fact, that it requires the concurrence of two elements to work disfranchisement—the office and official oath and after-

ward engaging in the war or giving aid and comfort to those who did.

The following persons are disfranchised: Those who have been convicted of a felony.

Those who held any State or Federal office at any time previous to the war and then engaged in the war or gave aid and comfort to the South.

Persons who have not been convicted of felony and who did not before the war hold any office, are not disfranchised, whether or not they engaged in the war or gave aid and comfort to the South.

If they held office, and did not afterward engage in the war or aid the South, they are not disfranchised.

So, too, those who have held office since or during the war, although they may have engaged in the war or given aid to the South, are not disfranchised.

The only point, as we have already remarked, at all doubtful, is as to what officers are included under the head of "Executive or Judicial office" of a State, which Congress explains as including "all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice." In this hasty summary we have included all officers as coming within those terms out of abundant caution. We are in hopes General SICKLES will yet give them *eo nomine*, as has been done in some of the other Districts. We prefer his interpretation of the law to that of the ignorant and partisan individuals who have necessarily, in many instances, been appointed Registrars.

Parson Sinclair.

To the Editors of the *Sentinel*.—Among the names of "Registrars" for Robeson county, I notice that of James Sinclair. I would respectfully ask if this is the notorious James Sinclair, Col. S. W. Holden's? "The scoundrel, most notorious follower of his old secession leader, W. W. Holden?" No wonder these Holdentes are opposed to a Penitentiary. But they should be recalled to the memory of the *casualla* who have crept into favor or power on the shoulders of supposed Unionists. That there were many honest and true Unionists in every State of the South I know full well; but, I also know that the men who came forward to represent them were, in almost every instance, creatures of circumstance or the merest plotters, who fled from one cause to the other, because they did not get pay enough at one side and needed protection at the other. Such was Holden, of North Carolina. Men like Botts and Brownlow are not in that category; for they never sought, as the others did, to obtain some sort of office in the Confederacy, and failing in that to rebel against it. The destruction of the Confederate archives is a vast loss to the country. Had I access to them now, I could show you that the most zealous Unionists, upheld since the war, were more zealous Confederates at the outset of the war, and waxed lumber as their pretensions were not recognized. Here let me parenthetically observe that the true test of manly honesty was real loyalty to either side. To your so-called Unionists this test cannot be successfully applied in one out of a hundred cases.

Take it then from extreme points: Other aspirants like Jack Hamilton, of the Lone Star State, and Holden, of the North Star State, and you have them all included within the qualities of these two minor states. Who, on a scale a trifle greater, are more honest than these? None. Why did they cease to be seafarers, or even zealous at the Dixie side? Because it did not "pay," because their personal chances appeared to be far better at any other side; because their own section contained them. Hamilton could not get a "corporal's guard" to uphold him in Texas; Holden could not get a half guard (except to constrain him to a guard house) to aid or abet him in North Carolina. Wherefore? The people were weary beyond expression of such any-side and every-side men. Three-fourths—I give that as the least of the so-called Union men, who became more or less conspicuous toward the end of the war had been active secessionists, and only abandoned Secession after finding that they had slim chances of "bettering" their individual condition. When the Secretary of State decided to send a very flimsy man, though a leading politician, on a diplomatic errand, that man usually became a Unionist. From the instant of refusal to better his position he became a foe of the "lost cause." So it was when the head of any other department declined acquiescing in their claims for the crumbs of office duly recognized.

Thus it happened that while the Unionist ranks got their foremost recruits, mainly, from the disappointed propagandists of disunion, the Confederacy won its best upholders from the class of men who withstood, as long as practicable, the snares of the secessionists. Such men as Henningsen, however, were not mere place-seekers. They were, as they comprehended the idea, patriots. No insolence of the throne, or outrage of the power behind the throne, could make them swerve from the cause. While Wigfall, Toombs, Cobb, Pryor, Floyd and the like—yen, even Coote, of Tennessee—had a trifle more of three, they did not cease to be friends of the mean man who deserted one and the other of such an equivocal amalgam was that of such known as Unionists. Of course I admit exceptions. The quality of these exceptions has been already defined in these sketches.

Mail to Wadesboro.

It affords us pleasure in being able to state that the mail to Wadesboro, via Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, will be resumed on Tuesday next. We are informed that for the present the mail will be carried by buggy conveyance from Sand Hill to Wadesboro. A stage coach will be placed upon that portion of the route as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, which will probably be in two or three weeks.

By reference to an advertisement elsewhere, the mail schedule between this city and Wadesboro will be seen. We were confident that the authorities of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad would do all in their power to favor the people of Anson with a regular and reliable mail line. We hope that the time is not distant (after the present gloom and prostration shall have given way before a real reconstruction and genuine reconciliation, and the citizens of Anson and of Wilmington will be neighbors, indeed, when the steam horse shall ply regularly, semi-daily, between us, bringing to our port the teaming wealth of her fields and carry back in return the comforts and necessities accumulated here from every country on the face of the globe. In these days, we opine, but few of the good people of Anson will retire without having read the *Daily Journal*, and we will have frequent occasion to welcome brother DANIEL to our sanctum, and we won't quarrel about the mails either.

Webster Institute.

We have received a circular of the Webster Institute, located at Kenansville, Duplin county. This fine Institute is located in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the State, noted alike for its intelligence and morality. The Faculty is full and comprises the first talent in its various branches. In addition to the usual class-room recitations, the system of teaching by lectures, and by the exhibition of specimens of natural products and other scientific and practical means, forms a leading feature of this Institute.

When so many excellent schools are thriving in our midst there can be no excuse to send our children abroad.

Both Male and Female, Departments of the Webster Institute will open on the first of September.

The corn crop in Central Alabama is described as "magnificent."

Southern Unionists.

A correspondent of the *New York Citizen*, a paper published by General Halpine, (Miles O'Reilly) in the City of New York, is publishing a series of articles styled "Rumming Through Rebellions." From the last issue of that paper we extract the following, giving the writer's opinion of that class of persons in the South who now claim to be the especial friends of the Union. Whoever may be the writer, his travels have not been unprofitable, and he is not by any means the dullest of observers. He says:

"When I hear of Northern people talking about loyal Unionists, I abominate the color of my skin, and would any day rather shake hands with an honest nigger who was earnest (and seven-eighths of them were) in the fight against the North, and who was afterwards deluded into the notion that the North held his truest friends: I would much sooner shake his hand than that of a Professor Brownlow of Tennessee, or John Minor Botts, of Virginia, to say nothing of the *casualla* who have crept into favor or power on the shoulders of supposed Unionists. That there were many honest and true Unionists in every State of the South I know full well; but, I also know that the men who came forward to represent them were, in almost every instance, creatures of circumstance or the merest plotters, who fled from one cause to the other, because they did not get pay enough at one side and needed protection at the other. Such was Holden, of North Carolina. Men like Botts and Brownlow are not in that category; for they never sought, as the others did, to obtain some sort of office in the Confederacy, and failing in that to rebel against it. The destruction of the Confederate archives is a vast loss to the country. Had I access to them now, I could show you that the most zealous Unionists, upheld since the war, were more zealous Confederates at the outset of the war, and waxed lumber as their pretensions were not recognized. Here let me parenthetically observe that the true test of manly honesty was real loyalty to either side. To your so-called Unionists this test cannot be successfully applied in one out of a hundred cases."

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